

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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INDEPENDENCE IN LOCAL POLITICS.

The Advertiser has never seen so strong an independent movement in Honolulu as is now under way. Inquiry among people who are not active in campaigning, such as the average citizen of the party, shows only about four of ten Republicans who are going to vote the straight ticket, and some of them are not sure about it. Even politicians talk that way. In the stores, the homes, the offices, on the waterfront, at the fishmarket, wherever you go, a disposition to scratch the ticket is shown. The Advertiser reaches almost every white voter, and its Hawaiian running-mate, the Kuokoa, reaches more of the native people than all the rest of the vernacular papers put together, and the response that comes to their appeals can not be misunderstood. We doubt that there is a man in the field today who is getting more personal pledges of support than Charles Long. They come largely from the whites, though principally from the Hawaiians.

We accept this, so far as it represents a wholesome ideal in politics, as one of the most encouraging signs of electoral fitness here. During the time before the straight ticket was generally opposed, this city and the islands became odorous of graft. Bad as the Mitchell Commission was in some of its component parts, it was still within bounds when it spoke of the "saturnalia of public theft" in these islands. The grand juries were overworked in dealing with official iniquity. Some straight ticket architects went to jail, some went into exile, others escaped conviction by the skin of their teeth. The veriest rascals, by getting on the straight ticket and rearing around them a supposed safeguard in the fealty clause of the accepted party rules, demanded and received the votes of good men and, once in office, proceeded to rob the treasury. It was then that the independent movement started, and to that movement the higher general character now of local office-holders may be attributed. The official class has steadily improved with the progress of independent voting.

The question the voters are about to settle at the polls and which they have largely settled in their own mind, is whether there shall be progress or retreat along the lines of civic righteousness. Every good set of officials elected encourages the party to nominate good men the next time; and every yellow dog elected brings out the predatory classes a year or two hence, to nominate more yellow dogs. There is an endless conflict between good men and bad men in our politics, to get official power. The spoils class showed its hand in the early days of the party here, and Honolulu got a black name. Do we want that class back? Are we tired of a good name? Do we want any jobbers to creep into office for a foothold, so that they may help others of their kind into place later? The verdict, as we believe, will be an emphatic No!

Fortunately, a sound ticket can be made up, mainly Republican, partly independent, slightly Democratic, a ticket that will need to give no bond against misgovernment and misfeasance. Is not that the ticket we all want? What is there in a party fetich here to keep one from voting for a good man and to urge one to vote for a bad one? Party fealty has its use and its place where principles count for more than men. In a national canvass a Republican votes first for a protective tariff and sound money and expansion, if you like, and thinks more of those issues than of personal ones. He does not know much about the candidates individually, and he trusts them to vote right. But what have we of Honolulu, in determining who shall fill county offices, to do with the tariff or the money question or expansion? Those issues revert to the ticket for Delegate, and even in that case, the Delegate having no vote in Congress, they do not vitally matter. But in our local affairs there is but one principle to deal with, HONEST AND CAPABLE ADMINISTRATION, an issue WHICH CAN NOT BE DISSOCIATED FROM PERSONS. Congress can look out for the tariff; the Legislature can look out for Territorial needs; but our county officials are here to administer our local, intimate, and everyday concerns, and it is just as important that we select the best men for those purposes, irrespective of politics, as it is for the stockholders of a great corporation to choose the best men for their purposes, irrespective of politics. Imagine asking stockholders to put a vagrant on their board of directors because he lives on premises and belongs in the same ward!

LET CATHEART KEEP ON.

County Attorney Cathcart would have the public believe that he does not know the cases in which he and his deputy, F. W. Milverton, appear as private counsel. He states that the first knowledge he had of his being retained in January last by Ah Chee to defend this suspected blind-pig runner was when he read it Saturday morning in the Advertiser! He fails to explain how his name appeared on the answer filed on behalf of Ah Chee on February 17 without his knowledge. He does state, however, that he accepted money from Ah Chee in January last, but he then took no further interest in his case, saying: "I never had anything to do with Ah Chee's civil cases, never saw the pleadings, never appeared in court." He must look on Ah Chee's money very much in the same light as he does the salary he draws from the public treasury—as a pleasant bonus.

How convenient for Cathcart to have on the public payroll a man like Milverton, upon whom he can saddle Ah Chee cases when he is found out, and a man like A. M. Brown, whom he can blame when one of his private clients is cleared in a queer sort of way from a criminal charge.

But he can not get away from the records of the court, no matter how many statements he may give out. He can not get away from the fact that he more often has appeared personally to induce the police to allow a nol. pro. against criminals or to plead for a low or suspended sentence for them than he has appeared personally to prosecute criminals, the work for which he has been drawing pay.

"Brown—Ask for a suspended sentence in this case. I will explain later," is what Cathcart wrote to his deputy in the police court in a blind-pig case against one Matsuo, who was caught dead in the act of selling liquor without a license, and who had no possible defence. Did this man Matsuo pay him a retaining fee, say, of fifty dollars, to appear for him at some future possible date? What explanation did Cathcart give Brown "later"?

Why did the detective connected with the County Attorney's office take a lawyer around among the Chinese and solicit business for this lawyer because he was, as the Chinese were told, "a friend of the County Attorney"?

Why did the County Attorney refuse to appear in the defence of the County Sheriff when the latter was forced into court in an action for damages brought against him in his public capacity? Why did he not inform the Sheriff before the very last day in which an answer could be filed that it was no part of his duty to defend other public officials? Was it because he thought that the support of Paikuli in the election would be worth more to him than any sense of duty done?

Why did he prefer Milverton to Olson? Was it because Milverton could handle the Ah Chee sort of business better?

Why does the gang that was cleaned out of the police station two years ago hang about the County Attorney's office now—Crawford, Makino, and others of that sort?

While Cathcart is explaining things, he had better make a clean breast of it.

GREATEST NEED OF HAWAII.

Almost without exception those officials who visit Hawaii with a view to studying economic conditions in the islands and bring to bear on the situation the light of a wide experience, arrive at one conclusion—that is, that the small farmer movement must be advanced if Hawaii is to retain her present prosperity. Commissioner of Irrigation Newell, here on a special mission and studying the possibilities of the land on an investigating tour, after circling Oahu and making a closer investigation of the lands of Maui, has come to the opinion that the sugar plantations must be supplemented with small farms. "There are too many people here who have no interest in the welfare of the Territory and too few who have," he is reported to have said in the course of an address delivered at Wailuku, coupling this remark with a somewhat significant reference to the need of an interested resident population ready to take up arms in defense of the islands.

In view of the more or less vague talk of government by commission for the islands, some may read a warning threat in Commissioner Newell's words.

TRADE WITH PUGET SOUND.

If Captain Matson's plans to run a steamer between Honolulu and the Sound ports come to anything, this city in particular and these islands in general will have cause to felicitate themselves. The Pacific Northwest is a great market, waiting for our wares and ready to sell us many things we use in the way of forage, fruits, livestock, lumber and manufactured articles. She is able, also, to add enough people to our tourist visitation to keep the hotels full and to enliven the streets. We, in turn, would get a new route East, quite as direct and much more picturesque than the one we usually take. With direct transportation, these delectable islands should become the playground of the Pacific Northwest in winter and the Puget Sound region would be a favorite summering place for our health and pleasure-seekers.

Speaking of the Pacific Northwest as a market for island products, it is worth remembering that the few small lots of pineapples, bananas, papayas, mangoes, alligator pears, and winter sweet potatoes we have sent there, sold at lucrative prices. What tropical fruits that great country gets in regular supply go there from San Francisco. These comprise fruits of Central America and Cuba; but given a direct steamer to the Sound, we could control the whole market and drive out Spanish-American fruits altogether. Hawaii's winter vegetables and many fruits that come to maturity here six weeks earlier than they do on the Coast, should pay very well indeed. It has even been argued that a California trade in these products could profitably develop.

In this connection the promising outlook for a cotton industry here must not be slighted. Certain interests are going to give cotton the thorough trial which its success as a garden plant justifies; and if the results are what the United States agricultural agents expect, the matter of staple out-bound cargoes will not wholly depend upon the local supply of fruits and vegetables. Factories in the Northwest where power is cheap could make good use of all the cotton Hawaii might have to sell.

In the next few years of military and naval development here, Hawaii will need much that the Pacific Northwest can offer. That is to say, the United States government will be a huge importer from all available home markets. Immense quantities of granite and timber must come from the Coast, and why not from the Sound? Cement will be needed, though Hawaii, it is hoped, will be able to supply some of this.

The Advertiser has long felt that Hawaii should cease to regard itself as the commercial appanage of California and reach out to the whole coast, buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. It is possible that, with Captain Matson's help, such a strategic position may be secured, to the end that prosperity may be the more widely diffused throughout the group.

TAFT ON THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

Mr. Taft's campaign addresses are notable for the vigorous, straight-from-the-shoulder way in which he announces his intention, if elected, to devote all his energies "to prevail upon Congress to pass laws to clinch the Roosevelt policies." If there have been any opponents of those policies who have regarded the Republican candidate for the Presidency as essentially conservative in the sense that he had no deep or real sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to make corporations obey the law, they will do well to read Mr. Taft's clear exposition of what the Roosevelt policies are, and his positive pledge to support and extend them. The question came up in connection with Mr. Bryan's amusing but specious claim to be the heir to the policies, or, as Mr. Taft put it, to be both their heir and their parent, and were first dealt with by Mr. Taft in his speech at Sandusky, Ohio. It is perfectly certain that not only have Mr. Roosevelt's remedies not been those advocated in advance by Mr. Bryan, but that the remedies he did advocate were opposed to and inconsistent with what has actually been achieved, and that if his alleged remedies had been applied they must have produced an opposite result.

Thus, Mr. Taft points out, Mr. Bryan's remedy for the evils of trusts is to take the duty off all goods they manufacture, while Mr. Roosevelt four years ago rejected this scheme as both impracticable and utterly unjust, because it would punish the innocent with the guilty. Mr. Roosevelt's principle and policy, said Mr. Taft, have been that, wherever the statutes permitted, those who had been greedy and unscrupulous should be prosecuted, and his administration has accordingly conducted more prosecutions than those that preceded it. Where evils exist, not now covered by statute, the "Roosevelt policies" call for new legislation, and Mr. Taft heartily commended such extension of the law, but he added: "It is to be done by men who understand the operation of the statutes, who know what the law means, who understand its practical workings, and with a consciousness that reforms of this kind are not to be brought about by the mere passage of a statute, but also by its earnest, hard enforcement, step by step, until the public and those who are likely to violate it shall understand that a penalty will be theirs if they do."

A CITIZEN'S DUTY.

Every qualified voter in the Territory owes it to the Territory to register himself as a voter and to vote when election day arrives. For whom he votes is a matter that concerns himself alone, but it is his duty toward the public to have his name on the voters' list. Quite as often it is a man who regards himself as having a high personal sense of right and wrong who neglects this duty, as the ignorant man without ethical development; more often, in fact, because the illiterate is brought to the registration board and to the polling booth by others. In the matter of duty left undone, however, the man too busy with private affairs to do his public duty and the man too ignorant to know the value of his franchise right are equal.

When men of such popular strength in the community as William Henry and Cecil Brown, making the most strenuous of campaigns, couldn't get enough votes to be in the running, isn't it quite absurd to regard the candidacy of Iaukea, Carlo Long or Admiral Beckley as a serious matter, except in regard to whom among their party rivals they will affect?—Star.

William Henry did not begin to poll the independent strength, hundreds of voters who helped elect Iaukea the next year voting against him as a rebuke to Governor Carter. So well did the Governor understand this and so fully was he convinced that his friends had bolted him, that he resigned. Cecil Brown ran as an independent with no cause behind him. He was opposed by the Advertiser and a great number of independents, as well as by the regulars, and was beaten. As for Mr. Long, he is running because the nominees on the regular tickets for county attorney are objectionable to their own parties as well as to the public, and every day is adding to the prospects of his election. To him the Henry and Brown precedents do not apply.

There were many good citizens in the last County Republican convention, but they were not in a majority. Enough had been forced out by the methods employed by the machine in various precincts, such as calling the precinct meetings in one place and holding them in another, to put the actual control of the convention in the hands of the spoolmen for such nominations as they particularly wanted to make. Sixty-five ex-police men and their friends, managed by Brown, were ready to throw their strength like a flying-wedge against anyone who might oppose Cathcart and Wise; hence the nominations which have split the party. It is hardly necessary to say that independent Republicans refuse to be bound by the pledges which Brown and his ex-police following secured, and will vote for the best men. By doing this they will help the party rather than hurt it, for when the rascality of the machine at precinct meetings is firmly checked at the polls, the ring will find that fair-dealing pays best, and there will be less cause for party complaint in future.

War in the Balkans has been looked for off and on for twenty-five years. Bulgaria, which was left in the suzerain hands of the Turks after the Russo-Bulgarian war of 1877-78, has always been a suspected storm-center. There was a Bulgarian ferment in 1880, and one of the revolutionary factions seriously proposed to offer the crown to ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, who was then making his world-tour. The powers, however, kept the Bulgarians down to their duties as defined by the treaty of Berlin, and they have been but moderately pugnacious for most of the time since. Europe's expectation of an outbreak there never quite died out, and the professional war correspondents, such as gather about their maps on occasion in the chapters of Kipling's "Light That Failed," have long had a wary eye on the Balkans. What will happen now that Bulgaria has declared herself independent will depend on the action of the signatory powers interested in the Berlin agreement.

It is plain that President Roosevelt is restive under the campaign methods used for Taft, and chafes to get into the fray. It is far from customary for Presidents to take the stump, the last one to do it being Andrew Johnson, who appeared there on his own account in his fight with Congress. McKinley made a speech or two, but in a way that did not mix him in with the rough-and-tumble of the campaign. It is said to be President Roosevelt's purpose to cross the continent and make six speeches on the way.

HAWAII IN THE LIMELIGHT

It is within the range of probability that the 1910 session of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress will be held in Honolulu. H. P. Wood, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has been corresponding with the officials of the Congress in advocacy of Honolulu as a meeting place and on the last mail received a reply from Arthur F. Francis, of Cripple Creek, the transmississippi secretary, offering encouragement to the suggestion. The letter says:

"Acknowledging your favor of the 15th inst, we are pleased to note that our vice president of the Islands, Mr. J. P. Morgan, has consented to attend the Congress and that he has been given discretionary power with regard to the delegation to represent your section. We will be pleased to have Mr. Morgan call at our headquarters immediately upon his arrival. We can confer with him about the program and also about the matter you suggest for 1910. The idea has been latent with us for sometime, ever since Hawaii began to cut some figure. If your people would give the Executive Committee six months at least, and also secure the cooperation of the steamship lines, it is within the range of possibility that a session may be held at Honolulu. When Governor Brady of Nebraska suggested the idea for Sitka, the response which our Executive Committee received was somewhat surprising. The fact that Hawaii is now strongly in the limelight, and that the radiance will increase rather than diminish may open the way for Mr. Morgan to spring the suggestion on the Congress at this session and may possibly do much good. We have a large membership of delegates and permanent members who attend these meetings annually and who can easily be prevailed upon to make the trip.

"It would be something unique, and for this reason would appeal to our people especially, who always have the price, no matter where the Congress is called to convene."

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY ACRES OF LAVA NOW IN MOTION

Volcano House, September 30, 1908.
Editor Advertiser: My first visit to the volcano was in 1868, a short time after the activities of that year, so that I did not then see the crater at its best and do not know how large an area was in activity during that eruption. I have visited the volcano at intervals since 1868, and can say that in my own experience, I have never seen so large an area of molten lava in motion as at present.

With James Castle and Mr. Westervelt I have visited the crater, viewing it both by day and night. I will not attempt to describe it for I should only repeat what has already so fully appeared in print, and any description would fall short of the mark if the intention were to convey an idea of Pele's grandeur to people who had never seen for themselves.

It came over me very strongly while on the edge of Halemauama, that could Honolulu people, in general, form any idea of what the exhibition really is, there would be many more who would avail themselves of the opportunity which the present activity affords. Of course no one can tell just when the lake will rise or fall; when it will be awake or asleep. The best way is to just pack up and go, taking chances for better or worse, and not depending too much on reports of activity.

The area of the present portion of Halemauama, in actual motion, is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty acres in extent. I doubt, however, if this means much to the majority of people, as the majority are not accustomed to dealing in areas. Let us then take, for illustration, some well known tract, such as Thomas Square, which is familiar to the public, and contains I should say on a guess, somewhere between six and seven acres, therefore it can probably be truthfully said that there is at present writing a space from two and a half to three times the size of Thomas Square that is one molten mass, which in its different parts is either boiling, spouting or flowing.

The Volcano Hotel is comfortable, the table is good, and Demosthenes and his assistants are polite and obliging.

Very truly yours,
G. P. CASTLE.

NO DANGER.

Don't be afraid to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to your children. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is the best medicine made for these diseases. What makes it safe is that it contains no opium. Children like it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

C. A. SPRECKELS' VIEWS ON PHILIPPINE SUGARS

C. A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of New York, fails to see the reason for Hawaiian opposition to a lowering of the duty on Philippine sugar imports. In a letter to the Hawaii Herald, under date of September 9, he says:

"I see by a copy of the Herald that you are opposed to the admission, free of duty, of any Philippine island sugars, as proposed by Mr. Taft (as also any tariff reduction on sugar), on the ground that it may seriously affect the Hawaiian planters.

"Curiously enough, precisely the same argument was used by the Louisiana planters and the domestic beet people, in opposing the annexation of Hawaii; Hawaii was annexed, and yet see how they have all prospered.

"In this case, the Philippine islands are already United States territory, and are certainly, in all fairness, entitled to the free admission of a part, if not all, of their sugars.

"This country consumes 3,000,000

A BOOM FOR HONOLULU

"Comparing financial and business conditions of the Coast with those of the islands I would say that there is ahead for not only Honolulu but the islands in general," said W. H. Hoogs yesterday. Mr. Hoogs just returned from San Francisco, where he secured a renewal of a contract for a company in which he is interested in California. This business compels the hiring of a large number of men for the mountain districts.

"The financial situation there is bettering itself and by spring of next year there will be any amount of building and business activity in San Francisco," continued Mr. Hoogs. "The banks will loosen up, and labor should then be plentiful and at reasonable wages. The labor situation is not now altogether in the hands of the labor unions. Just before I left for Honolulu the teamsters met to consider whether or not they would strike against a proposed reduction of fifty cents in their wages. As a general thing they would strike. In this instance, they decided to accept the cut and continue to work.

"It is likely that this winter may prove a hard one for those connected with the unions, for there will be little work done, the builders waiting for spring and better conditions. By that time labor will be plentiful and can be handled better.

"They're offering big wages in the country and in the mountain districts for labor but the fellows hang around the city and particularly the waterfront and don't care to work.

"There will be plenty of labor brought here from the mainland to work on the government places. After December when contracts are to be let for building the Naval station, storehouse at the Naval Reservation Point, Army storehouse at the foot of Fort Street, besides Territorial work, there is certain to be a boom and I figure that in the next five years about 100,000 will pass into the hands of local people spent by the Federal Territorial governments.

"We people down here will get a share of it all right."

HILO BOOM NOW COMING RIGHT ALONG

The Hilo boom is coming along, enough. It is not going to be a sensational tidal wave, advancing a bit and then receding, leaving wreckage in its track. It is rather steadily rising tide of growing prosperity and industrial and commercial activity that will bring benefits to all and sundry, says the Hilo Tribune.

Before taking his departure for Honolulu this week, Mr. L. A. Thurst, president of the Hawaii Mahogany Lumber Company, told the Tribune representative that he had every faith in the future of Hilo. His present view of a month's duration has convinced him more than ever that Hilo is entering upon a new and prolonged lease of active life. The construction of the breakwater, the opening up of fresh areas of land for cane-planting and other forms of agriculture, with the development of the lumbering industry, will give a great impetus to production, shipping, and trade generally; and within a few years matters in Hilo will be much brighter than they are at present.

Now that the big mill for making ohia ties is working all right, the company will turn its immediate attention to the development of the valuable koa (mahogany) timber. It has been resolved to build the company's railroad line right up to the volcano, to bring down the koa lumber, and the time will be lost in getting the mill to work on this. A point that is of interest to the public is that there is a likelihood of the company's line being made available for the carriage of goods and passengers. Nothing has, of course, yet been settled in this regard, but it is considered likely that the Hilo Railroad Company will arrange to secure running rights over the mahogany company's line, so that Hilo and the volcano will be brought into immediate touch by rail.

This is contingent upon the extension being on the same gauge as the Hilo company's track; if narrow gauge is adopted, transfer would have to be made to the mahogany company's cars.

The mahogany company's office in town is to be closed shortly, and all business will then be transacted at Pahoa, close to the big mill. Temporary premises have been erected, and in a short time permanent offices will be built, as well as residences for the staff.

C. A. SPRECKELS' VIEWS ON PHILIPPINE SUGARS

tons of sugar per annum, of which more than one-half is imported from foreign countries, so it is pretty hard to see how the free admission of a limited amount of sugars from the Philippine islands can interfere with the prosperity of Hawaii.

"Hawaii now sells its sugar to a 'trust,' under contract, at one-quarter of a cent per pound less than Cuban sugars, which are admitted into the United States under a preferential tariff of 1.35 per pound, which means an actual protection to them of only 1.10 per pound, and yet see the wonderful prosperity of Hawaii. It is hard to understand, under these circumstances, why Hawaii should be opposed to a reduction of tariff, and it would seem their only interest in retaining the high rate of 1.68 is for the sole purpose of dividing a part of this protection with a trust, with whom they have contracted for their product on a basis of only one cent protection.

"Yours very truly,
"C. A. SPRECKELS."